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EXAMINER

WONG, WILLIAM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2112

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/19/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/753,297

Applicant(s)

MILLER ET AL.

Examiner

William Wong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 January 2006 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/08/2004 and 07/07/2006.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-56 are pending and have been examined.

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted were filed on 01/08/2004 and 07/07/2005. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to because of the following informalities:
- Item 300 of figure 2 should be labeled "CP" instead of "CD".
 - "inteligent" should be corrected to "intelligent" in items 322, 326, 330, 334, and 338 of figure 4.
 - "priques" should be corrected to "pictures" in figure 10.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

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consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - "CD-ROM" and "USB" (last paragraph of page 6) should each be spelled out, with the abbreviation in parenthesis following it.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 5, 9, 12, 26, 30, and 33 are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - Claims 5, 9, 12, 26, 30, and 33 recite the limitation "the display option" in the second line of the claims. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests that the limitation be amended to "a display option".
 - Claims 18, 39, and 54 recite "the user configured format is a picture" in the first line of the claims. However, examiner suggests that the limitation be amended to

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"the user configured format pertains to a picture" because a picture is not a format.

- Claims 19, 40, and 55 recite "the user configured format is a text box" in the first line of the claims. However, examiner suggests that the limitation be amended to "the user configured format pertains to a text box" because a text box is not a format.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 20, 41, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. These claims recite the limitation "the user configured format is a web message". This implies a message sent over the web carrying formatting data set by a user. The specification indicates that what applicant regards as the invention and intended to claim is a user-defined message for display when a web image is loading or unavailable (in paragraph 52 on page 13). This is neither a format nor a web message.

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7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 20, 41, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims recite the limitation "the user configured format is a web message". This implies a message sent over the web carrying formatting information data set by user. The specification indicates that what applicant regards as the invention and intended to claim is a user-defined message for display when a web image is loading or unavailable (in paragraph 52 on page 13). This is neither a format nor a web message. As such, the claims are indefinite.

Claims - 35 USC § 112, 6th paragraph

9. It is noted that Applicant has set forth in claim 43 a "means for accepting", "means for displaying", "means for determining", and "means for modifying".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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11. Claims 1-5, 8-14, 16-26, 29-35, 37-43, 46-50, and 52-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1) in view of Dieberger et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1).

Claim 1

As per claim 1, Fullerton teaches a **method** (in the title, "Method and apparatus for delivery and presentation of data") **for deploying an intelligent agenda program on a computer, the method comprising the steps of: installing the intelligent agenda program on the computer** (in paragraph 14 on page 2, "a computer program product for use with a computer system having a display and capable of generating a presentation from a stream of data, the computer program product comprising a computer useable medium having program code embodied therein comprising: (a) program code for accessing the stream of data; (b) program code for extracting content data from the stream of data; (c) program code for presenting the content data on the display; (d) program code for extracting outline data representing a plurality of data segments within the presentation, the data segments linked to respective segments of the presentation"); **wherein the intelligent agenda program displays an outline of a plurality of slides created by a presentation program** (in paragraph 14 on page 2, "... and (e) program code for presenting the outline data on

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the display simultaneously with the presentation of the content data" and figure 6); **and wherein the outline displays a contextual location of a current slide in a presentation** (in paragraph 185 on page 9, "The Outline Window 238 also provides progress feedback and context information to the user by highlighting the current outline segment and may be visible by default. Alternatively, a visual icon 239 may be utilized to indicate the current segment" and figure 6). Fullerton further teaches that the outline can be hidden or displayed and moved around on the screen (in paragraph 180 on page 8), but does not specifically teach displaying the outline on the slides.

However, Dieberger teaches displaying an outline on the slides (in paragraph 21 on page 2, "The summary view is transparent to be as non-intrusive as possible, being displayed on command over a slide displayed in the graphical user interface"; the summary view is an outline of the slides as disclosed in paragraph 36 on page 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton with the display method of the outline of Dieberger because it would provide more viewing space for the presentation content, and easily display the contextual information in a non-intrusive manner (in paragraph 21 and 25 of page 2).

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Claim 2

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the intelligent agenda program automatically creates the outline from a title of each of the slides** (in paragraph 14 on page 2, "program code for extracting outline data representing a plurality of data segments within the presentation" and figure 6).

Claim 3

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **accepting a user configured format of the outline, and displaying the outline on the slides in the user configured format** (in paragraph 180 on page 8, "The Discourse player 225 and user interface 230 presents several windows to the user. Each of these windows can be hidden or displayed, enabled or disabled, and moved around the screen at the discretion of either the user or the presentation creator" and in paragraph 205 on page 10, "The duration, in minutes and seconds, of the segment may be displayed next to each entry [in the outline]. If the entry is a hierarch then the sum of the times of it children may be displayed in italic. These durations may reside in a resizable column on the right side of the window...").

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Claim 4

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **determining whether a user has configured a display option, and responsive to the determination that the user has not configured the display option, displaying the outline with all of the topics in the outline expanded** (in figure 6 in view of paragraph 209 on page 10, "Selecting the twiddles in front of outline hierarchs will collapse or expand them. The state of the icon may reflect their collapsed or expanded state"; users can expand or collapse parts of the outline, but by default all the topics are expanded).

Claim 5

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **responsive to the determination that the user has configured the display option, determining whether the user has selected an outline expansion option, and responsive to the determination that the user has selected the outline expansion option, displaying the outline according to the outline expansion option selected by the user** (in paragraph 209 on page 10, "Selecting the twiddles in front of outline hierarchs will collapse or expand them. The state of the icon may reflect their collapsed or expanded state").

Claim 8

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. Fullerton teaches the method of claim 5, but does not specifically teach expanding **only the current topic**. However, Fullerton teaches user selectable options or preferences (in paragraph 12 on page 2 and in paragraph 253 on page 11), which could be used to expand only the current topic. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton using the user preferences to include expanding only the current topic in order to prevent the user from being overwhelmed with information and therefore provide a better contextual understanding of the material being presented.

Claim 9

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **responsive to the determination that the user has configured the display option, determining whether the user has limited the number of displayed lines on the outline; and responsive to the determination that the user has limited the number of lines on the outline, modifying the outline to the number of displayed lines limited by the user** (in paragraph 188 on page 9, "The user interface of the Discourse player may be designed to obey the standard user interface guidelines of the native operating systems 250. Unlike other multimedia player environments which take over the entire screen, blocking out other applications, a Discourse

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presentation uses standard windowing routines that co-exist with other applications” and in paragraph 192 on page 9, “Main movie window 232 may be resizable by the user with the normal resizing controls...”; windows can be resized by the user, which would inherently determine the number of lines shown in the outline).

Claim 10

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 9 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the immediately adjacent topics are displayed in any remaining lines** (in figure 6).

Claim 11

As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 9 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the topics above the current topic and the immediately adjacent topics are displayed, subject to the user limited number of lines** (in figure 6).

Claim 12

As per claim 12, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **responsive to the determination that the user has configured the display option, determining whether the user has limited the type of displayed topics on the outline, and responsive to the determination that the user has limited the number of topics on the outline, modifying the outline to the type of displayed**

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topics limited by the user (in paragraph 209 on page 10, "Selecting the twiddles in front of outline hierarchys will collapse or expand them. The state of the icon may reflect their collapsed or expanded state"; the user is able to limit the type of topics displayed on the outline by collapsing portions of the outline, which also inherently limits the number of topics on the outline).

Claim 13

As per claim 13, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated. Fullerton teaches the method of claim 12, but does not specifically teach **not displaying previous topics**. However, Fullerton teaches user selectable options or preferences (in paragraph 12 on page 2 and in paragraph 253 on page 11), which could be used to expand only the current topic. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton using the user preferences to include not displaying previous topics in order to focus the viewer's attention to the topics left to cover in the presentation and prevent the user from being overwhelmed with information.

Claim 14

As per claim 14, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated. Fullerton teaches the method of claim 12, but does not specifically teach **not displaying subsequent topics**. However, Fullerton teaches user selectable options or preferences (in paragraph 12 on

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page 2 and in paragraph 253 on page 11), which could be used to expand only the current topic. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton using the user preferences to include not displaying previous topics in order to focus the user's attention to topics that have been and are currently being covered in the presentation and prevent the user from being overwhelmed with information.

Claim 16

As per claim 16, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the user configured format is a size of the outline** (in paragraph 205 on page 10, "The duration, in minutes and seconds, of the segment may be displayed next to each entry [in the outline]. If the entry is a hierarch then the sum of the times of it children may be displayed in italic. These durations may reside in a resizable column on the right side of the window...").

Claim 17

As per claim 17, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the user configured format is a layout of the outline** (in paragraph 180 on page 8, "The Discourse player 225 and user interface 230 presents several windows to the user. Each of these windows can be hidden or displayed, enabled or disabled, and moved around

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the screen at the discretion of either the user or the presentation creator”).

Claim 18

As per claim 18, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the user configured format is a picture associated with the outline** (in paragraph 185 on page 9, “The Outline Window 238 also provides progress feedback and context information to the user by highlighting the current outline segment and may be visible by default. Alternatively, a visual icon 239 may be utilized to indicate the current segment” and in paragraph 114 on page 114, “Double and single clicking the pointer may also be used to cause the pointer to disappear and reappear, respectively, on the display 238 in the same manner”).

Claim 19

As per claim 19, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **wherein the user configured format is a text box associated with the outline** (in paragraph 205 on page 10, “The duration, in minutes and seconds, of the segment may be displayed next to each entry [in the outline]. If the entry is a hierarch then the sum of the times of it children may be displayed in italic. These durations may

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reside in a resizable column on the right side of the window...";
the outline window is the text display area or text box).

Claim 20

As per claim 20, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches a **web message** (in paragraph 322 on page 13, "Discourse content can be delivered through a wide variety of digital mechanisms, including DVD, CD-ROM, intranets, the Internet, magneto-optical disks, even Jaz and ZIP disks").

Claim 21

As per claim 21, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Fullerton further teaches **the intelligent agenda contains a timer displaying the approximate duration of each slide** (in paragraph 205 on page 10, "The duration, in minutes and seconds, of the segment may be displayed next to each entry [in the outline]").

Claims 22-26, 29-35, and 37-42

Claims 22-26, 29-35, and 37-42 are the program product claims corresponding to the method claims 1-5, 8-14, and 16-21 respectively, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-5, 8-14, and 16-21.

Fullerton further teaches a program product on a computer-usable medium (in figure 2 and in paragraph 328 on page 13, "A software implementation of the above described embodiment(s) may comprise a series of computer instructions either fixed on a tangible medium, such as a computer readable media...").

Claims 43, 46-50 and 52-56

Claims 43, 46-50 and 52-56 are the apparatus claims corresponding to the method claims 1-5, 8-14, and 16-21, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-5, 8-14, and 16-21.

Fullerton further teaches an apparatus (in the title, "Method and apparatus for delivery and presentation of data") comprising a means for accepting (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155..."), means for displaying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "A visual display is generated by video controller 165 which controls video display 170"), means for determining (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "Computer system 100 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 105, which may be implemented with a conventional microprocessor"), and means for modifying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a

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number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155...").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 6, 27, and 44 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1) and Dieberger et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1) in view of Lee et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0218639 A1).

Claim 6

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. Fullerton further teaches the method of claim 5, but does not specifically teach **wherein the outline expansion option is to expand all levels of the outline**. However, Lee teaches the above limitation (in figure 5 and in paragraph 28 on page 3, "As seen by the highlighted background, the user selects the "Expand all" option 510, selecting automatic expansion of the tree. This feature of the invention expands the tree in its entirety"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton with the expansion option of Lee because it would allow the

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user to quickly and easily expand the outline for viewing, without having to individually expand the nodes.

Claim 27

Claim 27 is the program product claim corresponding to the method claim 6, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 6.

Fullerton further teaches a program product on a computer-usable medium (in figure 2 and in paragraph 328 on page 13, "A software implementation of the above described embodiment(s) may comprise a series of computer instructions either fixed on a tangible medium, such as a computer readable media...").

Claims 44

The rejection of claim 43 is incorporated, and claim 44 is the apparatus claim corresponding to the method claim 6, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 6.

Fullerton further teaches an apparatus (in the title, "Method and apparatus for delivery and presentation of data") comprising a means for accepting (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155..."), means for displaying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "A visual display is generated by

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video controller 165 which controls video display 170”), means for determining (in paragraph 32 on page 3, “Computer system 100 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 105, which may be implemented with a conventional microprocessor”), and means for modifying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, “User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155...”).

14. Claims 7, 28, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1) and Dieberger et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1) in view of Good et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2005/0138570 A1).

Claim 7

As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. Fullerton further teaches the method of claim 5, but does not specifically teach **wherein the outline expansion option is to expand a user-configurable number of levels of the outline**. However, Good teaches the above limitation (in item 30 of figure 1 in view of paragraph 18 on page 2, “The menu 30 consists of entries to close ancestors of the selected node 20', the selected node 20', and options to individually open the nodes at each level of the hierarchy 40 below the selected node 20'. Each descendent level indicates the number of nodes that would be shown below the selected level”).

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20', should the hierarchy 40 be opened to that level"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton with the expansion option of Good because it would allow the user to quickly and easily expand the outline for viewing, without having to individually expand the nodes (in paragraph 18 on page 2, "The multilevel expand/collapse navigation aid thus saves the user from having either to expand the structure 40 by manually expanding multiple individual nodes 20 within that structure").

Claim 28

Claim 28 is the program product claim corresponding to the method claim 7, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 7.

Fullerton further teaches a program product on a computer-usable medium (in figure 2 and in paragraph 328 on page 13, "A software implementation of the above described embodiment(s) may comprise a series of computer instructions either fixed on a tangible medium, such as a computer readable media...").

Claims 45

The rejection of claim 43 is incorporated, and claim 45 is the apparatus claim corresponding to the method claim 7, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 7.

Fullerton further teaches an apparatus (in the title, "Method and apparatus for delivery and presentation of data") comprising a means for accepting (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155..."), means for displaying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "A visual display is generated by video controller 165 which controls video display 170"), means for determining (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "Computer system 100 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 105, which may be implemented with a conventional microprocessor"), and means for modifying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155...").

15. Claims 15, 36, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fullerton et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0033296 A1) and Dieberger et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0122863 A1) in view of Schott (US Patent 5619631).

Claim 15

As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated. Fullerton teaches the method of claim 3, but does not specifically teach **wherein the user configured format is a color and a line**. However, Schott teaches the above limitation ("It is further

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contemplated that many changes and modifications may be made to the appearance or functionality of the dynamic graphs of the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as disclosed above. For example, ... ability for user to control properties of various elements of graph such as line thickness, colors, spacing, fonts used in titles and their font characteristics such as size, weight, etc. could be permitted"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Fullerton to include the above limitation because it provides the user increased control in the viewing of the presentation.

Claim 36

Claim 36 is the program product claim corresponding to the method claim 15, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 15.

Fullerton further teaches a program product on a computer-usable medium (in figure 2 and in paragraph 328 on page 13, "A software implementation of the above described embodiment(s) may comprise a series of computer instructions either fixed on a tangible medium, such as a computer readable media...").

Claims 51

The rejection of claim 43 is incorporated, and claim 51 is the apparatus claim corresponding to the method claim 15, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 15.

Fullerton further teaches an apparatus (in the title, "Method and apparatus for delivery and presentation of data") comprising a means for accepting (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155..."), means for displaying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "A visual display is generated by video controller 165 which controls video display 170"), means for determining (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "Computer system 100 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 105, which may be implemented with a conventional microprocessor"), and means for modifying (in paragraph 32 on page 3, "User input to computer system 100 may be provided by a number of devices. For example, a keyboard 156 and mouse 157 are connected to bus 130 by controller 155...").

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

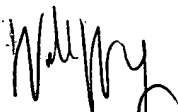
US 20020018075 A1	Computer-based educational system	Maulik, Sunil et al.
US 20020026521 A1	System and method for managing and distributing associated assets in various formats	Sharfman, Joshua Dov Joseph et al.
US 20020109712 A1	Method of and system for composing, delivering, viewing and managing audio-visual presentations over a communications network	Yacovone, Mark E. et al.
US 20020164151 A1	Automatic content analysis and representation of multimedia presentations	Jasinschi, Radu S. et al.
US 20020191013 A1	Method and system for incorporating a dynamic situation display in a powerpoint slide show presentation	Abrams, Stephen Alfred
US 20040001106 A1	System and process for creating an interactive presentation employing multimedia components	Deutscher, John et al.
US 6788319 B2	Image display apparatus, menu display method therefor, image display system, and storage medium	Matsumoto; Yuichi et al.
US 6834371 B1	System and method for controlling synchronization of a time-based presentation and its associated assets	Jensen; Richard Prentiss et al.
US 20050076312 A1	Hierarchical, multilevel, expand and collapse navigation aid for hierarchical structures	Gardner, Douglas L. et al.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST with every other Friday off.

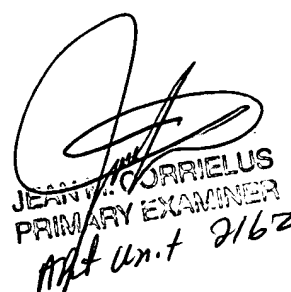
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chameli Das can be reached on 571-272-3696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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